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The author's long experience in dealing with narcomaniacs renders his observations on, and discussion of, their lack of veracity of importance to every member of the legal profession.

G. H. E.

The Employer's Liability Acts and the Assumption of Risks. By Frank F. Dresser, A.B., A.M., of the Massachusetts Bar. Keefe-Davidson Company, St. Paul, Minn. Sheep. 881 pages.

While the increasing disturbances between employer and employees are more broadly those between labor and capital a well considered treatise on any phase of master and servant is certain at this time to receive consideration. This, Mr. Dresser's book deserves for its timeliness and the logical and able presentation of the subject. The book is necessarily limited to a consideration of the effects growing out of the application of the Employer's Liability Acts to the common law principles governing the relations of master and servant with reference to injuries.

These results arise from over 15 years' experience with the Act and while in force in only five jurisdictions and in the federal courts, the principles have become fixed in those jurisdictions and substantial justice done to the parties. Exception however is made with regard to the more recent doctrines of the assumption of risk (in which perhaps the courts have gone too far in passing upon the facts) and which the legislatures will doubtless be called upon to modify in the interests of the servant. Two chapters are devoted to this speculative subject.

F. W. T.

A Laboratory for the Study of the Criminal, Pauper and Defective Classes.
By Arthur MacDonald. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1902.

The desirability both of accurate statistics and expert investigation of the criminal and defective classes is becoming steadily more apparent. Attention has heretofore been almost exclusively directed toward the criminal himself and little investigation has been given to the causes which made him one. The failure of such methods to even in any degree decrease crime has been signal. While the United States is said to expend annually fifty-nine millions in its enforcement of criminal law, yet it has the highest murder rate of any civilized country in the world and the number of habitual criminals is increasing. It is now proposed that the government establish a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper and defective classes and a bill has already been introduced in Congress for that purpose. In a hearing on that bill before the judiciary committee last April, Mr. Arthur MacDonald, a specialist in the Bureau of Education, brought forward some very interesting and curious information in illustration of what such a laboratory might be expected to establish. This material with a remarkably complete bibliography upon the abnormal classes is now published in pamphlet form and well deserves a careful perusal by all interested in this subject. The plan proposed is sensible and cannot but be productive of valuable results.

G. H. B.